

or pulling or pushing freight
icks. 2. A driving or pulling
of, relating to, or involved in
motion or propel forward,
rom place to place. 3. Of or
notive. 4. Of or relating to
ablative of *locus*, place +
n; see *motve*.
Of or relating to locomo-
n a place, ablative of *locus*,

rsalls.
of several plants of the gen-
n the pea family, found in
onous to livestock.

ate (-lār', -līt) or loc-u-lat-
f, or divided into small cav-
-al. — loc-u-la-tion n.
-las) n., pl. -ules or -li (-lī'),
within an animal or plant
oculus, little place, dim. of

di. Bot. Longitudinally de-
scribed the partitions of the
nd ililes. [locu(us) + Lat.
-al.]

iz', tēn'anz) n., pl. locum
n, esp. a physician or cleric,
nother. [Med.Lat. *locum te-*
tenens, holding.]

ki'). 1. A locality; a place.
ity or intense concentration:
set or configuration of all
single equation or one or
position of a given gene on

loci clas-si-cā (klās'i-sī',
standard work that is cited
it.: Lat. *locus*, place + Lat.
-class.)

erous grasshoppers of the
in immense swarms that
The seventeen-year locust.
can deciduous trees of the
having compound leaves
of several similar or related
root of one of these trees.

particular word, phrase, or
articular person or group.
[ME *locucion* < OFr. *lo-*
locutus, p.part. of *loqui*, to

ture that fills a fissure in a
ore deposited between
rich source or supply.
-let. —

1. A star, esp. Polaris,
2. A guiding principle,
ode, way; see *loode* +

1. A piece of mag-
and attracts iron or steel.
-way; see *loode* + *stone*

used as a temporary abode
on the grounds of an
gatekeeper. c. An inn.
can dwellings, such as a

ing in such a dwelling-
mal organizations. b. The
members of such a

such as the dome-
lodged, lodg-ing.
temporary quarters, esp.

to place or establish in
contain. 3. To place,
force, or implant.
example) before an

lodged by the cy-
temporarily. b. To rent
to be or become em-

politician who as
fully opposed U.S.
politician who served

67) d. r.
centoria var. lati-
wood used in

lodg-er (lōj'ar) n. One that lodges, esp. one who rents and
lives in a furnished room.

lodg-ing (lōj'ing) n. 1. A place to live. 2. Sleeping accommo-
dations. Often used in the plural. 3. lodgings. Furnished
rooms in another's house rented for accommodation.

lodg-ment also lodg-ment (lōj'mant) n. 1. a. The act of
lodging. b. The state of being lodged. 2. A place for lodging.
3. An accumulation or a deposit. 4. A foothold or beachhead
gained by troops in enemy or neutral territory.

Lo-di (lō'dī) 1. A city of central CA N of Stockton. Pop.
51,874. 2. A borough of NE NJ NE of Passaic. Pop. 22,355.

lod-i-cule (lōd'i-kyōl') n. One of two or three small scales at
the base of the ovary in a grass flower. [Lat. *lōdicula*, small
blanket, dim. of *lōdix*, *lōdic*, blanket.]

Lōdz (lōdz, wōoch). A city of central Poland WSW of Warsaw;
chartered 1423. Pop. 849,400.

Loeb (lōb), Jacques. 1859–1924. German-born Amer. physi-
ologist noted for his work on parthenogenesis.

lo-ess (lō'as, lēs, lūs) n. A buff to gray windblown deposit of
fine-grained calcareous silt or clay. [Ger. *Löss* < Ger. dial.
Lösch < *lōsch*, loose. See *leu*-.] — lo-ess'i-al (lō-ēs'tē-əl,
lēs'tē-əl, lūs'-) adj.

Loewe (lō), Frederick. 1901–87. Austrian-born Amer. com-
poser who collaborated with Alan Jay Lerner on a number of
musicals, including *My Fair Lady* (1956).

Loe-wy (lō'ē), Raymond Fernand. 1893–1986. French-born
Amer. industrial designer noted for his streamlined designs.

loft (lōft, lōft) n. 1. a. A large, usu. unpartitioned floor over a
factory, warehouse, or other commercial or industrial space.

b. Such a floor converted into an apartment or artist's studio.
2. An open space under a roof; an attic or a garret. 3. A
gallery or balcony. 4. A hayloft. 5. *Sports*. a. The backward
slant of the face of a golf club head, designed to drive the ball
in a high arc. b. A golf stroke that drives the ball in a high arc.

c. The upward course of a ball driven in a high arc. 6. a. The
thickness of a fabric or yarn. b. The thickness of an item, such
as a down coat, that is filled with compressible insulating
material. — *v.* loft-ed, loft-ing, lofts. — *tr.* 1. To put, store,
or keep in a loft. 2. To propel in a high arc. 3. *Naut.* To lay
out a full-size drawing of (the parts of a ship's hull, for ex-
ample). — *intr.* 1. To propel something, esp. a ball, in a high
arc. 2. To rise high into the air. [ME, sky, upstairs room <
OE, air < ON *loft*, upstairs room, sky, air.]

loft-y (lōft'ē, lōft'-) adj. -er, -est. 1. Of imposing height.
2. Elevated in character; exalted. 3. Affecting grandness;
pompous. 4. Arrogant; haughty. [ME, noble < *loft*, upstairs
room, sky. See *loft*.] — loft'i-ly adv. — loft'i-ness n.

loft' (lōg, lōg) n. 1. a. A usu. large section of a trunk or limb of
a fallen or felled tree. b. A long thick section of trimmed
unhewn timber. 2. *Naut.* a. A device trailed from a ship to
determine its speed through the water. b. A record of a ship's
speed, its progress, and any shipboard events of navigational
importance. c. The book in which this record is kept. 3. A
record of a vehicle's performance, as the flight record of an
aircraft. 4. A record, as of the performance of a machine.

— *v.* logged, log-ging, logs. — *tr.* 1. a. To cut down, trim,
and haul the timber of (a piece of land). b. To cut (timber)
into unhewn sections. 2. To enter in a record, as of a ship.
3. To travel (a specified distance, time, or speed). 4. To spend
or accumulate (time). — *intr.* To cut down, trim, and haul
timber. — *phrasal verbs.* log in (or on). *Comp Sci.* To enter
into a computer the information required to begin a session.

log out (or off). *Comp Sci.* To enter into a computer the
command to end a session. [ME *logge*.]

log² (lōg, lōg) n. *Math.* A logarithm.
log. abbr. Logie.

log- pref. Var. of *logo*-.
— *log suff.* Var. of *-logue*.

Lo-gan (lō'gan). A city of N-central UT N of Ogden; settled in
the 1850's. Pop. 32,762.

Logan, Mount. A peak, 5,954.8 m (19,524 ft), of the St. Elias
Mts. in SW Yukon Terr., Canada, near the AK border.

lo-gan-ber-ry (lō'gan-bēr'ē) n. A trailing plant (*Rubus ur-*
sinus var. *loganobaccus*) native to Oregon and south to Baja
California and cultivated for its edible red fruit. [After James
Harvey Logan (1841–1928), Amer. jurist.]

Lo-gans-port (lō'gan-z-pōrt', -pōrt') n. A city of N-central IN
NNW of Kokomo. Pop. 17,731.

log-a-rithm (lō'gā-rīth'am, lōg'ā-) n. *Math.* The power to
which a base, usu. 10, must be raised to produce a given
number. If $n^x = a$, the logarithm of a , with n as the base, is
 x ; symbolically, $\log_n a = x$. For example, $10^3 = 1,000$;
therefore, $\log_{10} 1,000 = 3$. [NLat. *arithmus* : Gk. *logos*,
reason, proportion; see *leg*-. + Gk. *arithmos*, number; see
ar-*.] — log'a-rīth'mic (-rīth'mik), log'a-rīth'mi-cal (-mī-
kal) adj. — log'a-rīth'mi-cal-ly adv.

log-book (lōg'bōk', lōg'-) n. 1. The official record book of
a ship or an aircraft. 2. A record book with periodic entries.

loge (lōzh) n. 1. A small compartment, esp. a box in a theater.
2. The front rows of the mezzanine in a theater. [Fr. < OFr.,
covered walk, lodge. See *loode*.]

log-ger (lō'gar, lōg'ar) n. 1. a. One who logs trees. b. One

engaged in the logging business. 2. A machine, such as a crane
or tractor, that is used for hauling or loading logs.

log-ger-head (lō'gar-hēd', lōg'ar-) n. 1. A loggerhead turtle.
2. An iron tool consisting of a long handle with a bulbous end
heated to melt tar or warm liquids. 3. *Naut.* A post on a
whaleboat used to secure the harpoon rope. 4. *Informal*. a. A
blockhead; a dolt. b. A disproportionately large head.

— *Idiom.* at loggerheads. Engaged in a dispute. [Prob. dial.
logger, wooden block (prob. < *log*!) + *HEAD*.]

loggerhead shrike n. A common North American bird (*Lanius*
ludovicianus) having gray, black, and white plumage, a black
facial mask, and a hooked beak. [< its large head.]

loggerhead turtle n. A large marine turtle (*Caretta caretta*)
inhabiting warm ocean waters and having a large head.

log-gl-a (lō'jē-ā, lōj'ē-ā) n. 1. An open-sided roofed gallery or
arcade along the front or side of a building, often at an upper
level. 2. An open balcony in a theater. [Ital. < OFr. *loggia*.
See *loode*.]

log-ging (lō'ging, lōg'ing) n. The work or business of felling
and trimming trees and transporting the logs to a mill.

log-ic (lōj'ik) n. 1. The study of the principles of reasoning,
esp. of the structure of propositions as distinguished from
their content and of method and validity in deductive reason-
ing. 2. a. A system of reasoning: *Aristotle's logic*. b. A mode
of reasoning. c. The formal guiding principles of a discipline,
school, or science. 3. Valid reasoning. 4. The relationship be-
tween elements and between an element and the whole in a set
of objects, individuals, principles, or events: *There's a certain*
logic to gridlock. 5. *Comp. Sci.* a. The nonarithmetic opera-

tions performed by a computer, such as sorting, that involve
yes-no decisions. b. Computer circuitry. c. Graphic represen-
tation of computer circuitry. [ME < OFr. *logique* < Lat. *logi-*
ca < Gk. *logikē* (*tēkhē*), (art) of reasoning, logic, fem. of
logikos, of reasoning < *logos*, reason. See *leg*-.]

log-i-cal (lōj'i-kal) adj. 1. Of, relating to, in accordance with,
or of the nature of logic. 2. Based on earlier or otherwise
known statements, events, or conditions; reasonable: *Rain*
was a logical expectation in April. 3. Reasoning or capable of
reasoning in a clear and consistent manner. — log'i-cal'i-ty
(-kāl'i-tē), log'i-cal-ness n. — log'i-cal-ly adv.

logical positivism n. A philosophy asserting that in assessing
truth observation has primacy and that metaphysical and sub-
jective arguments not based on it are meaningless.

logic circuit n. *Comp. Sci.* A computer switching circuit that
performs problem-solving functions.

lo-gi-clan (lō-jīsh'an) n. 1. A practitioner of a system of logic.
2. A student or scholar of logic.

logic operator n. *Comp. Sci.* A program instruction, such as
OR, in which the quantity being operated on and the result of
the operation each can have one of two values.

lo-gi-on (lō'gē-ōn') n., pl. -gi-a (-gē-ā). A supposed saying of
Jesus not recorded in the Gospels. [Gk., oracle < *legein*, to
speak. See *leg*-.]

lo-gis-tic (lō-jis'tik) also lo-gis-ti-cal (-tī-kal) adj. 1. Of or
relating to symbolic logic. 2. Of or relating to logistics. [Med.
Lat. *logisticus*, of calculation < Gk. *logistikos*, skilled in cal-
culating < *logistēs*, calculator < *logizesthai*, to calculate <
logos, reckoning, reason. See *leg*-.] — lo-gis-ti-cal-ly adv.

— lo-gis-ti-clan (-jī-stīsh'an) n.

lo-gis-tics (lō-jis'tiks, lō-) n. (used with a sing. or pl. v.)
1. The branch of military operations that deals with the pro-
curement, distribution, maintenance, and replacement of ma-
teriel and personnel. 2. The management of the details of an
operation. [Fr. *logistiques* < *logistique*, logic < Med.Lat. *lo-*
gisticus, of calculation. See *logism*.]

log-jam (lōg'jām', lōg'-) n. 1. An immovable mass of floating
logs crowded together. 2. A deadlock, as in talks; an impasse.

lo-go (lō'gō) n., pl. -gos. A name, symbol, or trademark de-
signed for easy recognition, esp. one borne on a single print-
ing plate or piece of type. [Short for LOGOGRAM and LOGOTYPE.]

LO-GO (lō'gō) n. *Comp. Sci.* A programming language de-
veloped for teaching young children. [Alteration of Gk. *logos*,
word. See *Logos*.]

logo- or log- pref. Word; speech: *logogram*. [Gk. < *logos*,
word, speech. See *leg*-.]

log-o-gram (lō'gā-grām', lōg'ā-) n. A written symbol repre-
senting a word without expressing its pronunciation; for ex-
ample, for 4 read "four." — log'o-gram-mat'ic (-grā-
māt'ik) adj. — log'o-gram-mat'i-cal-ly adv.

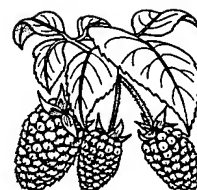
log-o-graph (lō'gā-grāf', lōg'ā-) n. See *logogram*. — log'o-
graph'ic adj. — log'o-graph'i-cal-ly adv.

lo-gog-ra-phy (lō-gōg'rā-fē) n. The use of logotypes in design
and printing.

log-o-griph (lō'gā-grīf', lōg'ā-) n. *Games*. A word puzzle,
such as an anagram or one in which clues are given in a set
of verses. [Loco- + Gk. *griphos*, fishing basket, riddle.]

lo-gom-a-chy (lō-gōm'ā-kē) n., pl. -chies. 1. A dispute about
words. 2. A dispute carried on in words only; a battle of
words. [Gk. *logomakhia* < *logomakhos*, to fight about
words : *logo*-, *logo*- + *makhē*, battle.]

log-or-rhe-a (lō'gā-rē'ā, lōg'ā-) n. Excessive use of words.
Lo-gos (lō'gōs', lōg'ōs') n. 1. *Philos.* a. In pre-Socratic phi-



loganberry
Rubus ursinus
var. *loganobaccus*

ā pat	oi boy
ā pay	ou out
ār care	ōō took
ā father	ōō boot
ē pet	ū cut
ē ur	ūr urge
ī plt	th thin
ī ple	th this
īr pler	hw which
ō pot	zh vision
ō toe	ā about
ō paw	item

Stress marks:
' (primary);
' (secondary), as in
dictionary (dik'shā-nēr'ē)